

ADAHOOONIŁIGII

(CURRENT EVENTS)

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Eisenhower Wolyéego Wááshindoondi 'Aláaji' Dah Sidáhígíí Bqah Dah Hoo'a' Lá

Aniid nídeezidéé bini naadiin díjí góó yoołkáłéédqá' nihinant'aí t'áadoo hooyání nídiníigo' ha'níigo hani' ndadeezdláád. 'Éí shíjí tā' t'áá dasidoots'qá'. Hajéí díshjool wolyéii t'áadoo hooyání bqah dah hoo'aahgo doo 'asohodoobéezh da dahaníí tēh. Jó 'ákót'éego nihinant'aí President Eisenhower wolyéego Wááshindoondi 'aláaji' böhölnihígíí bijéí bqah dah hoo'a' lá. Coronary thrombosis deiłní 'azee'iit'íni 'ákót'éego 'qah dah hoo'aahgo. Jó 'éí hajéidíshjool dah si'ánígíí biyi'di hatsoostsoh danít'i'ígíí tā' dá'dí'ołgo 'óolyé daaní. Hajéí 'ákót'éego bqah dah hoo'aahgo nléí hats'íistahgóó hadił 'ahéédaazlínéé yiniilt'ah. 'Áko kodóó t'áadoo hooyání hoł chanaháłhił tēh. Bik'ee hoł yéé' haleehgo t'áá doo 'asohodoobéezh da jiní. 'Akót'éego lq'í ndahałtseed. 'Áko

(Continued on page 2)



How to prepare a baby bottle properly was one demonstration given at the Navajo Health Exhibit. Powdered milk was used in this demonstration.

'Awéé' tózis yee 'alt'o'go kót'éego 'abe' bá 'ánál'íjh jiníigo kwii bee nazh'nitingo bikáá'. 'Abe' de 'bhahígíí ndi 'awéé' bá yá'át'ééh hazhó'ó 'ál'íjgo.

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There was a Navajo Health Exhibit at the Gallup Ceremonial this year. It was about better sanitation. The exhibit was in the basement of the Exhibit Hall. This is the entrance to the exhibit. 7000 Navajos visited this exhibit.

Na'nízhoozhdí 'ahóohai ná'ádleehígíí baa na'aasdee' yéedqá' t'áadoo le'é béisht ligaii, 'índa diyogí da 'ádaat'éii daníl'ínéé bitl'ááh góyaa 'ats'iis baa 'áháyájí bína'niltingo bitl dah 'oñnééł nt'éé'. Jó 'éí kwii 'ákóne'é ta' yah 'ajigháahgo bikáá'. Dí'ájí baa na'aldeehgo Naabéekó nílinii tsosts'idi míil yilt'éego 'ákóne'é yah 'aheeskai lá.

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nihahastói President Eisenhower 'ákót'éego bqah dah hoo'a' hodoo'niid. 'Áko ndi t'áadoo yéego haada biléhé nítch'i yá'át'éehii oxygen deiñníngíí bitl bitl yaa ni'ilbaal jiní. 'Aádóo shíj 'índa hazhó'ó bidi'neél'íí nt'éé' doo ts'ídá yéego 'át'ée da lá jiní. 'Áko ndi t'ahdii doo béishtzin da. Háálá 'qah dah haz'q t'áá ha'át'éego da nináádaat'i'ii ta' yíká 'iilwo'go bááhádzid. 'Áko 'ákwi ts'ídá t'áá 'iiyisíí yee yaa 'ádahalyáq lá 'azee'iíl'íní. Jíjdáq' baa náháñi'go nihahastói t'áá yá'át'éehgo bich'íi náhooldoh ha'níigo baa hani'.

Kléí Wáashindoon hoolyéedi President wól'yéego 'alqají' dah náhidinoobjíílii t'áá díí' náháhááh bik'eh 'ániidí 'ánáálñíí, doodaii' ta' nináánálteehgo 'alldó' ta' dah náánidaah. Eisenhower ha'nínigíí nihá dah neezdádóó k'adéé díí' náhááh. 'Atah daats'í naaltsoos bá 'ánááhidoo'nií, jó 'ákwi doo béishtzin da. Bik'isóó danilínii dóó yił 'ahéédházinii ta'

'ádaaníigo dooda daaníi lá. Nihahastói t'áá 'iiyisíí t'áá baa hágħ daniidzin daaníi lá. 'Aadóo díí k'ad Ghqají' wolyéego yoolkálígíí díí' ts'áadahgóo yoolkáałgo bi'dizhchínéejí' 'anéidoolekáál. 'Aaji' hastádiin dóó bi'qá díí' bináhai dooleeł lá Eisenhower.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ILL

The President had a mild heart attack Saturday, September 24. The medical name for such an attack is coronary thrombosis. This means that one of the blood vessels of the heart become blocked. This blocked vessel stops the flow of the blood to part of the heart. As the result the heart slowed down and did not pump blood to the other parts of the body. When this happened the whole body received a shock. Some times this is great and the person dies. While President Eisenhower's heart attack was counted as mild any heart attack is serious. The President was placed under an oxygen tent at first. However, his condition has been improving some each day. It is felt that the President is getting along all right unless complication arises.

Personal friends feel that the President will not run for president in 1956. Such would be too hard on him. Mr. Eisenhower will be 65 years old on October 14.

ADAHOONIŁIGII

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Indian Be'elyaa Dooleet

Na'nízhoozhídóó ha'a'aahjígo Tsé Yaa Nii-chii' hoolyéhégi Bikágí Yishtlizhii dine'é ha'-nínigíi ḥa' be'elyaa go tségháq'dóó dah sizíi dooleet ha'níigo baa hwiinít'íi lá. Naakidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq 'ashldadiindi 'adées'eez-gi 'ánílnéez dooleet lá díi dah sizíi dooleet ha'nínigíi. Bikágí Yishtlizhii dine'é Indians wolyéhígíi nináneel'qqi' bee békéhániih dooleet biniiyé be'elyaa dooleet lá. Jó Bilagáana k'ehjígo 'éí American Indian Memorial wolyé 'ákót'éego. Díi dah 'azíi dooleetlígíi biyaagi 'éí t'áadoo le'é baa nináda'aldahgo baa 'álah ná'ádleeh dooleet. Bik'i dah 'asdáhí tádiindi míil bíighahgo bik'i dah na'íistá bíighahgo 'ahéení'áa dooleet lá. 'Aak'eego Na'nízhoozhígíi baa niná'áldahígíi shíi 'áadi baa niná'áldah dooleet 'áltso 'ályaa go.

Díi dah 'azíi go 'álnééh ha'nínigíi níléi 'áltso hahodidzaají' béeso náhást'éidi míil ntsaaígíi bíighah jiní. Áko níléi 'adahwiis'áágóó k'ad béeso ḥa' biniiyé nishódahoot'eehgo 'át'é, 'ooh-jeeh daha'níigo. Łahdée' 'éí béeso tsosts'idiin dóó bi'qq 'ashldadi míil bíighahgo t'áá 'íidáq' bee ha'ooodzíi' lá.

MEMORIAL TO AMERICAN INDIAN

A 250-foot statue of an Indian has been planned for Gallup. It will be located east of Gallup in Red Rock Canyon. It is to be called the American Indian Memorial. The Memorial will include an arena with seats for thirty thousand people. It is planned to hold the Gallup Indian Ceremonials in the arena when it is built.

Work already has begun to raise money for this memorial. About \$75,000 has already been promised. Nine million dollars will be needed to complete the statue. People all over the United States are being asked to give money.

'Achaan 'Aghádaana'ígíi

Part II

By Dr. Margolis

'Achaan 'aghádaana'ígi, ha'níigo kwii baa hani'ígíi 'áltseédq' naaltsoos ḥa nihá bikáá' 'ályaa ni'. Jó 'éí t'áá náás yit'ihígíi kodóó ḥa' baa nááháni'.)

Ch'osh doo yit'sinii wolyéego bits'áqdóó tséhodiniih hólónígíi táá 'íiyisíi 'al'qq 'ádaat'éé lá ha'níigo bee 'ahił dahwiilni' ni'. Jó 'éí ḥa' typhoid wolyé, ḥa' 'éí dysentery, 'aadóó náánála' 'éí virus germs wolyéé lá. 'Éí ts'ídá 'ágháago bidziilgo 'atsáqdi yaa deinít'íi go baa hani'. Áko níléi ha'át'éegi da 'álkchíni yázhí ḥa' bitsq' hodiniihgo díi .Tséhodiniih 'al'qq 'ádaolyé ha'nínigíi 'áltse naalkaah. Háiidíigíi lá 'ábít'íi lá ha'níigo. Háálá bich'í 'azee' daniliinii t'áá 'al'qq 'ánáádaat'é. Dysentery deiłnínígíi haa yinít'íi go 'azee' sulfa drug wolyéhígíi bidéélní. Typhoid wolyéhígíi haa yinít'íi go 'éí díi sulfa drug wolyé ha'nínigíi doo bidéélníi da. 'Azee' "mycetin" drug wolyéhígíi t'éiyá bidéélní 'éidí. Áko ndi díi 'azee' ha'nínigíi ts'ídá' t'áá naalkaahí naalkaahgo 'át'é. Béeso däashíi nééłq' bik'é 'ats'á dahi nidéeh ndi ts'ídá béstéhoozíi t'éiyá bihodiikaal. Áko ndi díi 'azee' typhoid bidéélní ha'nínigíi t'áá yá'át'ééh shq'shin. Áyaaní da níléi adahwiis'áágóó ts'ídá t'áá 'éí t'éiyá 'ághá nahalingo chodayoo'lí k'ad. Áádóó 'ákót'éego tséhodiniih tsoh bee bqñah dahdoyoo'l'ałlii lq'i yee nááhidiijéé' díi 'azee'ígíi.

'Áádóó 'índa k'ad nihitahdóó k'ee'qq hodes'áago, níléi 'adahwiis'áágóó 'álkchíni bitsq' dahodiniihii t'áá 'át'é bik'i ts'hodeeskéezgo 'áají t'áálá'i díi tséhodiniih wolyéii bizéé' yoot'íi go kojí Naabéehó niliinii 'éí hastáq' 'ákot'éego bizéé' ndahwiileeh. Ha'át'éego lá 'át'éé lá? Ha'át'íi lá bee 'át'éé lá? Jó k'ad 'akot'éego na'ídíkid. Bee 'át'é niliinii béstéhingo 'át'é. 'Éí k'ad kwii ḥa' bee 'ahił dahodiilnih. Díi bee 'ádaat'é ha'nínigíi ḥa nihíl béstéhoozin dóó shíi t'áá nihí ha'át'éego da bik'i ts'dadookos. ḥa' nihá'álkchíni bee yisdá dahidoohnił. Ts'ídá 'al'qají' bee 'át'é niliinii 'éí tó lá. Díi k'eyah Naabéehó yikáá' k'eehat'inígíi biká'a gi tó ts'ídá bee nihich'í 'anáhóót'i'. 'Éí bqñgo t'áá nishóhoot'eeh shíi daahdlá. ḥa' níléi doo deeghánídéé' tó nidahoheeh. ḥa' tó níljjidóó tó hadayiikaahgo 'éí deidlá. 'Índa haigo zas hólóqgo zas ninádayiiljiidgo 'éí dabito'. Áádóó 'índa díi 'ásaa' 'ádaat'éii, 'índa tóshjeeh da ḥa' bii doo yá'ádahoot'eeh-

(Continued on page 4)



Some of the children who live in the Snowflake dormitory attend Taylor Public School. Taylor is about 3 miles from Snowflake. Miss Anderson is the teacher of these children.

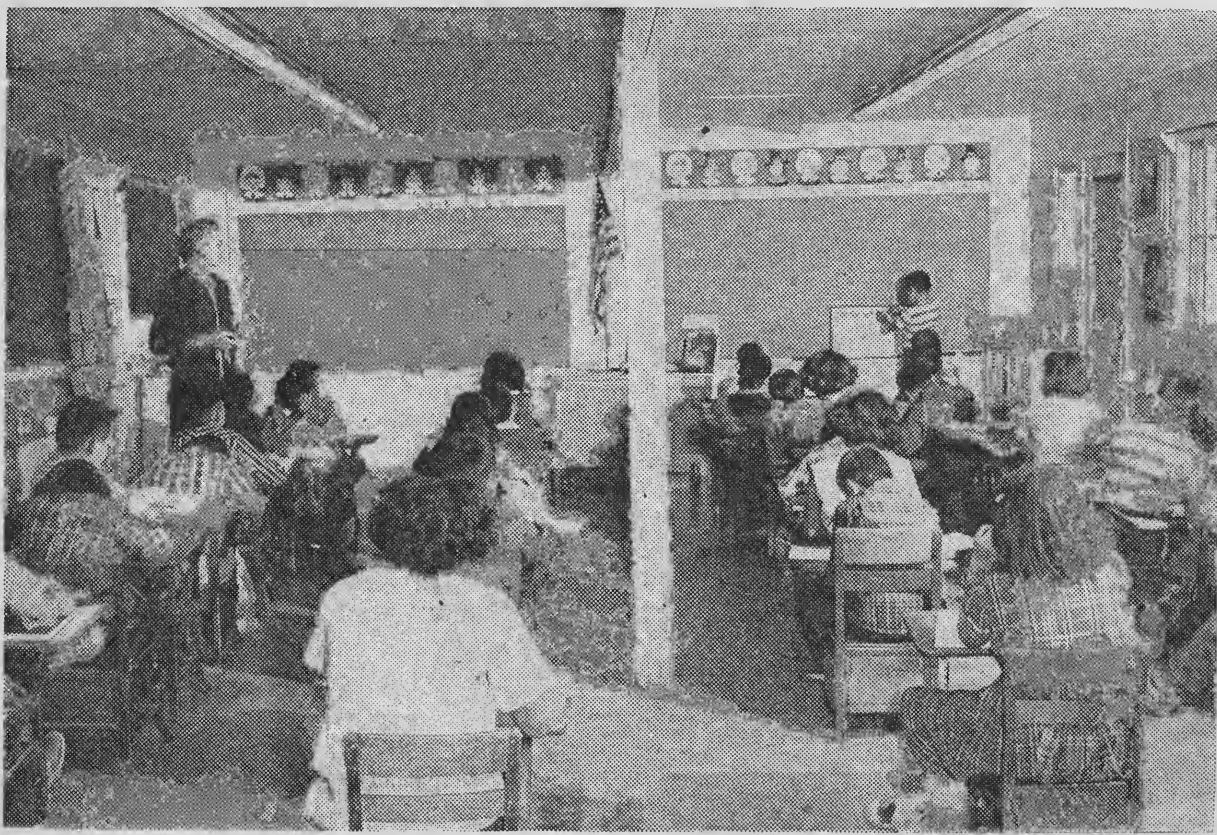
Tódiłhił Biih Yílj hoolyéhédóó táadi tsin sitägi Taylor hoolyéego kin ḥa' náánás'nil 'ákwi da'ólt'a' díi 'áłchíní kwii naháaztánígíí. Naabeehó ba'áłchíní ḥa' 'ákwi 'atah da'ólt'a'. Snowflake hoolyéhedi 'éí danijahgo t'áá 'ákwiijj 'ólt'a'góó 'ałnánát'ish. Miss Anderson wolyé bá'ólt'a'i.

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góó t'áá 'ákót'éego tó yee ndayiyyeh. 'Éísh t'íjhdígo yígií haada hodooliít 'íljí ndi ch'osh dooyit'iinii ha'nínígíí bits'áqdóó hólóqogo 'át'é. Kodóó 'índa ch'osh doo yit'iinii ha'nínígíí bił 'ahaa ch'íhiikáh. Siláoołtsooí dah yikahjí 'ákót'éego yéeda'deeztá. Tó naazyínígíí dóó tó dadeezlínígíí da t'áadoo le'é bits'áqdóó tsá-hodiniih hólónonii bii' hólóq'go 'át'éé lá daaní. Ha'át'éegi da tsét'l'ááhdéé' da hadaazlíninii 'éí t'áá yá'át'ééh, t'áadoo bii' ni'déhigo. Tó t'áá 'íiyisíí bídin hóyée'go t'áá shóozt'e'igíí ts'ídá yéego jidoołbish. Neeznáá dah 'alzhinjí' da ts'ídá yéego jidoołbish bqgh déézhdíljahgo. 'Áadóó niik'aazgo tó yá'át'éehii, chin bqgh 'ádinii jidláq dooleet. Háálá téhí yibéezhgo ch'osh doo yit'iinii ha'nínígíí neiltseed. 'Índa 'azee' daats'i 'ádaat'é tó biih dahanílígíí 'ał-dóó hólóqogo 'át'é. 'Éí 'ałdó' ch'osh doo yit'iinii ha'nínígíí bee naatseed. Tó ḥa' hajikáh dóó díi 'azee'igíí ḥa' biih jiñnihgo t'óó nahgóó ni-jikáh. Neeznáá dah 'alzhin da 'aleehgo díi tóhígíí yá'át'ééh yileeh. 'Áadóó doo baa 'aya-

hoolni da. Díi 'azee' ha'nínígíí Naabeehó nohłinii ḥa' nohsingo t'áá nihá 'hodooleełgo 'át'é. Náánála' 'ałdó' biniinaa tsáhodiniih hólóqogo 'át'é. 'Éí 'abe' bits'áqdóó. ḥa' níléí 'abe' yadiizníi bee naaznlígíí niha'áłchíní bá niná-dahohjáahgo dabiyółdlq. Yá'át'ééh ląq 'áłchíní yázhí 'abe' yidláqgo. 'Áko ndi doo hazhóó baa 'ádahołyąq da díi 'abe'igíí. 'Éidiígíí bqago t'áá baa 'ayahoolnigo 'át'é díi 'abe'igíí. Hooz-dogi niji'áahgo t'áadoo hodina'í dik'osh díi 'abe'igíí. 'Abe' biih yiłdohgo t'áá 'áko t'áá býó sisíí' yileeh. Díi k'ad 'abe' 'ákót'íjhgó ch'osh doo yit'iinii wolyéii ts'ídá laanaa danízin. T'áadoo hodina'í yii' k'ee'qä dínít'íj. 'Éí bqagó 'áłchíní yázhí 'abe' tózis yee yidláqgo tsxíjlıgo 'ałtsö bijiilidlijíh, t'áadoo bii' nit'íjhi. 'Índa 'abe'igíí 'áłtsé shibéezhgo 'ałdó' yá'át'ééh. Háálá 'éí ch'osh doo yit'iinii ha'nínígíí neiltseed. 'Índa 'ei ch'ikéi danohłinii, sáanii da, 'awéé' bi'diyool'tolgi t'áadoo 'ádaqah daah-t'íni. Háálá 'awéé' t'áá hó hałt'o'go ts'ídá t'áadoo beełt'éhé da. 'Awéé' t'áá hó hałt'o'go

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These children attend the Winslow Public School. They live at the Winslow Peripheral Dormitory.

Naabéehó ba'áłchíní 'ádaat'í kwii da'ółta'ágii. Béésh Sinil hoolyéedi 'atah da'ółta'.

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doo bich'í nahwii'náa da. 'Awéé' t'áá hó hałt'o'go ch'osh doo yit'línii. ha'nínígíí doo baa 'ayahoolni da.

Tsé'édó'ii dó' t'áá 'íiyisíí doo ts'íí 'ádaat'ée da. Ch'osh doo yit'línii ha'nínígíí yił ndaakai-go 'át'é. Jó 'éí níléí ha'át'ihíí da baa'ih dani-línii yikáá' naaghá. 'Éí bąqgo 'éí 'agháago baa 'ayahoolni. Tsé'édó'í hazhó'ó 'ei tózis bee da'níl'ínígíí bidziilii bee jinił'íjgo bizáád da-ditł'ogo 'át'é. 'Ako 'éí háhgóó shíj dah. da'déet'aah ɬeh. 'Éí shíj níléí t'áadoo le'é baa'ih dani-línii yikáá' ndaakaigo 'áadéé' bídeiłjah. 'Ako 'éí 'áadéé' yił nídhahidiijeehígíí kodi 'awéé' 'abe' bá si'ánéé yikáá' nináánádáa ɬeh, t'áadoo le'é bikee' bídashijé'ęę 'ádqah neinil-deehgo. 'Índa 'abe' dóó t'áadoo le'é 'áłchíní yidooyíjł biniiyé kóó bá sikánéé da t'áá 'íidqá'-dáq' tsé'édó'ii ɬa' yih dzilhałgo t'ah nt'éé' vii' naa'na' ɬeh. 'Ako nihí kodóó t'óó biih náádiil-chxi'go tsé'édó'ii yéé t'éiyá nahjí' hahilgháq. Chin yéé shíj 'éí t'áá 'áadi dah nidaa'eełgo. Kodóó 'índa 'éí 'awéé' yił da'ayáqgo t'áadoo hodina'í t'ah nt'éé' bitah 'doo hats'íi da ɬeh. 'Akót'éego niha'áłchíní tsáhodiniih bidahid-néehgo 'át'é. 'Índa 'áłchíní bich'iyq' naah-

ch'idgo, 'abe' da bá 'áhleehgo t'áadoo t'áá na'níle'ee naahch'idígo yá'át'éeh. Hazhó'ó baa honohsáqgo yá'át'éeh. Háálá nihíla' chin bąqgo t'áá 'éí bił nihe'awéé' ba'doołtsoł. Ni-híla' t'óó baa'ihgo t'éehjiyáán doodaii' ta-neesk'áni da nishooja'a go t'áá 'ákónáánát'é. T'éehjiyáán kwii nidooh'áát dóó t'áá 'éí ni-he'awéé' ɬa' bádi'doohgish. 'Áłtso yiylíyáq'go da t'éehjiyáán bikágí yéé yił naadgo yaa ní-didoodáát díí 'awéé'. Nihíla' t'óó baa'ihgo bí-disoołnii' yéegi yiłnaad dooleeł. 'Éísh t'íjhdí-gooígíí hodí'nóołhééł 'íljj ndi t'áá 'éí niha'áłchíní yqgh dah dahoyooł'aałgo 'át'é. Háálá 'áłchíní yázhí 'ayóo bohodééłní. 'Éísh dó' t'áá hojíyáanii 'éí ɬahgo 'át'é. 'Ako ndi t'áá hqgh dahwiidooł'aałgo 'át'é díí ch'osh doo yit'línii ha'nínígíí. 'Éí bąqgo 'ádaa 'ádahołq' danihí-dińí. 'Áádóó 'índa 'áłchíní yázhí t'éeh jiyáán dóó ta'neesk'áni 'ádaat'éii da dabiyohsánígíí 'éí ts'ídá doo yá'át'éehgóó 'át'é. 'Éidíígíí 'agháahgo bitsá dahodiłniih. 'Áłchíní yázhí naaki binááhai dóó wóshdék' yaago ta'neesk'áni t'áadoo dabiyohsánigo yá'át'éeh, t'éeh jiyáán da. Háálá 'éí doo bá yá'át'éeh da.

('Át'ah, ɬa' baa nááháni' dooleeł díí diarrhea wolyéhígíí.)

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These children attended the first day of school at Salina Springs when it was opened on September 15, 1952. Salina Springs is a one-roomed day school.

Táá' nááhai yéédqá' Tséláni hoolyéedi 'óltá' dooleeł ha'níigo bá hasht'e hodiiidzaa. Áko Bini 'Ant'áqtsoh wolyéhígíí 'ashdla'áadahgóó yoołkáatgo 'qá'alyaa. 'lídqá' díí 'átchíní kwii naazinígíí da'sídóoltah yiniiyé ts'ídá 'áltse yah 'eekai silíí. 'Eí t'ahdii dííshjíjgóó jí 'óltá' niljígo haz'q.

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FROM THE BRANCHES

DIARRHEA

By Dr. Margolis

(Continued from May issue)

There are three different germs that cause diarrhea. These three germs are called typhoid, dysentery and virus germs. The doctor wants to know which germ the baby has so he can use the right medicine to kill the germ. The sulfa drug that kills dysentery germs will not have any effect on typhoid germs. Typhoid germs need "mycetin" drug to kill them. A medicine company spent a million dollars learning to make this medicine. However, it is used all over the world now and saves thousands of lives from typhoid fever.

Why is it that six babies die of diarrhea on the Navajo Reservation for every one that dies in the other parts of the country? There are several reasons for this that we would like to tell you about. If people understand these reasons for diarrhea perhaps these babies can be saved. The first reason there is so much diarrhea is that the water supply on the Reservation is not good. The people have to go a long way to get water. Sometimes they have to take water from a stream or even use snow water. Sometimes the cans and barrels that the water is carried in are not clean. This is another way to get germs into the water. The Army has proved that surface water such as stream and snow water is often full of diarrhea germs. Spring water is much better and safer to drink. If water is boiled for ten minutes the heat will kill most of the diarrhea germs. There is also

a wonderful medicine that the Army uses to put into water. This medicine will kill all the germs in ten minutes and remain safe to drink for a long time. This medicine can be made available for all the Navajo people to use in their water. Another reason why there is so much diarrhea on the Reservation is that milk is allowed to stand and get warm. Then it will sour. In warm milk that stands the germs grow fast. Milk should always be prepared fresh and used right away. Milk should always be boiled before giving it to a baby. The boiling will kill the germs. Breast milk is best for babies because there are no germs in it.

Flies also carry diarrhea to the baby's food. The fly gets the germs on its feet. Then it walks on the baby bottle, nipple or on the food. When the baby eats the food the poisonous germs go into his guts. This causes the diarrhea. One other very important cause of diarrhea is from human hands. For example: A mother may have dirty hands. She handles a melon. This gets germs all over the melon. Then she gives a piece of the melon to the baby. The baby sucks on the melon and melon skin. It gets the germs into its body. In the Navajo country this is one of the commonest ways that babies get diarrhea. It would be better if melons were not given to babies under two years of age.

(To be continued)

Cancer Wolyé Naalkaah

Ha'át'éego lá Bikágí Yishtlizhii danilínígíí cancer wolyéego na'agháazh yee 'aayinít'inii doo baa deinít'jí da lá ha'níigo k'ad tági zhníí naalkaahgo baa na'asdee'. 'Eí baa hani' danilíjgo shíjdqá' shónáádaozt'e'ígií t'áá hahí naaltsos ta' bee hanáádínóodah níí lá 'Azee'ií'líní Tsoh dabijiníigo Lók'aah Nteelgi sidáá nt'ééé. Na'alkaah náás yit'ihgo Bikágí Yishtlizhii ha'nínígíí t'ááláhádi mííl dóo bi'qá naakidi neeznádiin yilt'éego dabidi'néél'jíí díí cancer wolyé ha'nínígíí ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí há'déest'jí'go. Ch'iyáán dei-yáanii dó' naalkaahgo baa na'aldeeh. Díí cancer wolyéhígíí bilagáanajígo 'ayoo baa yinít'jíí lá. Habe' góona 'agháago yaa yinít'jígo 'óolyé jiní. Kléí naadiin 'ashdla' nááhai dóo wóshdéé 'azhá Indians 'ákónéelqá' ndi hastádiin dóo bi'qá hastqá' t'áá 'ákódígo bqñah dah dahoot'a' lá díí cancer wolyé ha'nínígíí. 'Áko ndi bibe' góona bqñah dah hoo'a'ii 'éí 'ádin. Díí cancer naalkaah ha'nínígíí U. S. Public Health Services wolyéego yee dah yikahii béeso naadiin tseebíidi mííl bíighahgo yiniiyé neisnil. Dr. Salsbury 'éí 'íiyisíí 'atah yinaaghá.

CANCER RESEARCH CONTINUED

Dr. Clarence G. Salsbury says a report on cancer research made this summer will be out soon. More than 1,200 Indian have been given thorough physical examinations. Foods eaten by the Indians have been analyzed also. This is the third summer of the study as to why the Indians have less cancer than the whites. This

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 6)

is a state health project. The U.S. Public Health Service furnished \$28,000 for the study. In 25 years only 66 cases of cancer were reported. None of these were of the breast in women. The belief is that what Navajos are eating is preventing cancer.

'Atah Doo Hałts'iidii Naałniihígíi

'Atah doo hałts'iidii nidaałníihii ḥa' shidil-nahgo ch'osh doo yit'ínii ha'nínígíi bee 'át'é.

Ch'osh doo yit'ínii t'áá 'iyisíi 'ádaałts'ísi
'éí bąqgo doo yish'íj da.

Ch'osh doo yit'ínii dahináá dóó nidaakaigo
'át'é.

Ch'osh doo yit'ínii yee nidaaldeehii Iq'í
'ał'qq 'át'éego nihil béédahózin.

Ch'osh doo yit'ínii bee nídashdildahii Iq'í
be'ashnih.

Kwii dabiká'ágíi be'jił'íjgo ch'osh doo yit'ínii doo t'áá bízhq dabi k'eh da:

Jidilkosgo bich'qgh dashdoolnihgo
Naaltsoos bijih dahizhdizheehgo
Naaltsoos biyi'jí hané'éshtił hajiiyeehgo
Naaltsoosígií t'áá 'áko 'adahizhdíłk'qghgo
T'áá 'ahágh hála' tánínádzígisgo
Tó daníljjidéé' dóó tó naazkáqdéé' tó niná-dajiikaahii jiłbéezhgo 'índa jidlággo
'Ásaa' bii' ní'jídjjihii t'áá 'áltso níjílbishgo
Nii'oh deesháát jiniizjjhgo bá hashté hoo-t'éejjí t'éiyá 'ałnáádajikahgo yá'át'ééh
t'áá böhólníhgóó 'éí dooda
Kin biyi'jí nii'oh nída'aldahígíi biyi' yá'át'éehgo 'áhojósingo
Tsé'édó'ii nahgóó kójíł'íjgo
Ha'át'éegi da hakágíi tsiih yilki'go, 'ázh-diigishgo da t'áá 'áko 'azee' bąqgh 'ájijił'íjgo yá'át'éeh
Halóód 'azee' bąqgh 'ájíł'íjgo
'índa 'azee' bił haa 'aná'atsihgo dó' yá'át'éeh

How Sickness Travels (Continued)

Germs make me get a catching sickness.
Germs are so tiny I cannot see them.
Germs are olive and move about.
Germs travel many, many ways.
I know how to stop the travel of many kinds of germs.
All these things help stop the travel of germs:

Covering the cough
Spitting into paper
Blowing the nose into paper
Burning the paper always
Washing the hands
Bailing water from streams and ponds
Bailing the dishes
Going to the toilet in the right place



Children often write letters home to their parents. These children attend Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma. They are learning to write letters.

'Áłchíní da'ółta'ágíi hooghangóó hazhéé, ha-má da naaltsoos bich'jí 'ánál'íjgi 'atdó' yídahool'aahgo 'át'é. 'Azhq t'áá bééházíni nahalin ndi t'áá yéego biniiyé 'íhoo'aahgo 'át'é. 'Ół-ta'i kwii naazinígíi nílí Chilocco Indian School hoolyéedi da'ółta'ágíi ḥa' 'ádaat'íj.



In Canyon de Chelly (pronounced de Shay) near Chinle, Arizona stands this sheer sandstone pillar called Spider Rock. It is 400 feet in height. Many Navajo legends are told about this rock and is sacred to the Navajos.

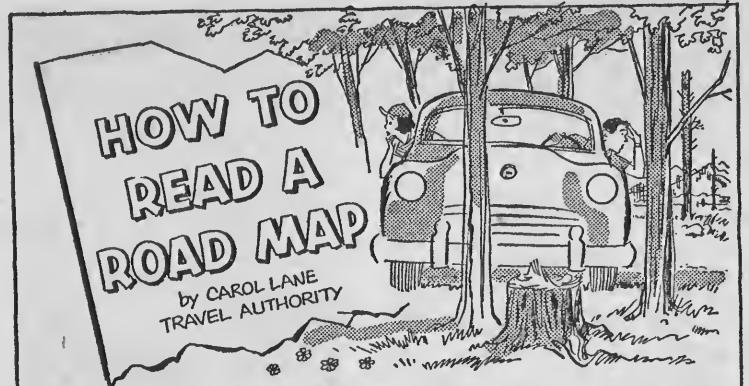
Kwii tsé 'íí'ahágíi Tséyi' hoolyéé góyaa 'át'é.
Tsé Na'ashjé'ii deiłníi lá Diné. Dinéjí k'ehgo hani'ígíi ḥa' bidadiit'i'go 'át'éé lá díi kwii tsé 'íí'ahígíi.

Keeping the privy clean
Keeping flies away
Putting medicine on cut places
Putting medicine on sores
Getting the doctor's needle

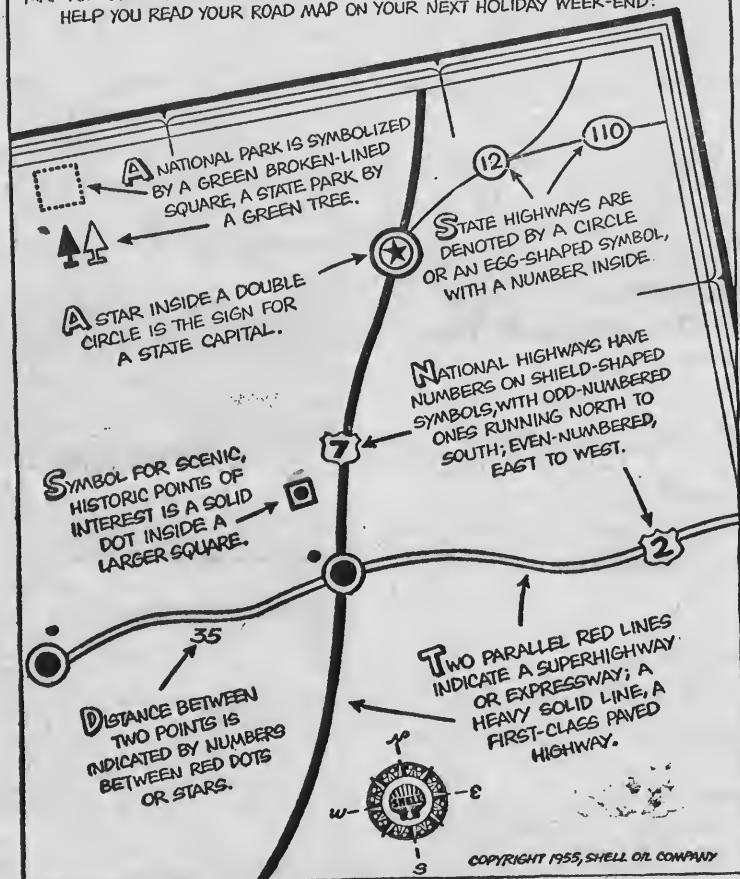
(To be continued)

The antlers of a moose may weigh as much as 70 pounds.

The fat in a seal's milk is 14 times higher than a milk cow.



EVERY YEAR, THOUSANDS OF OTHERWISE LITERATE MOTORISTS LOSE THEIR WAY BECAUSE THEY CAN'T READ ROAD MAPS. YOU'LL NEVER BE PUZZLED BY THE "ROAD MAP RIDDLE" IF YOU UNDERSTAND THE LEGEND. THESE IMPORTANT SYMBOLS WILL HELP YOU READ YOUR ROAD MAP ON YOUR NEXT HOLIDAY WEEK-END:



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The above picture is used by courtesy of Shell Oil Company.

Nida'aztiin naaltsoos dabiká'ágíi nízhónígo hoł halni'go 'át'é hazhó'ó jółta'go.

Naabéehó Bikéyah Bikáá' Nda'aztiinígíi Bibeenahaz'áanii

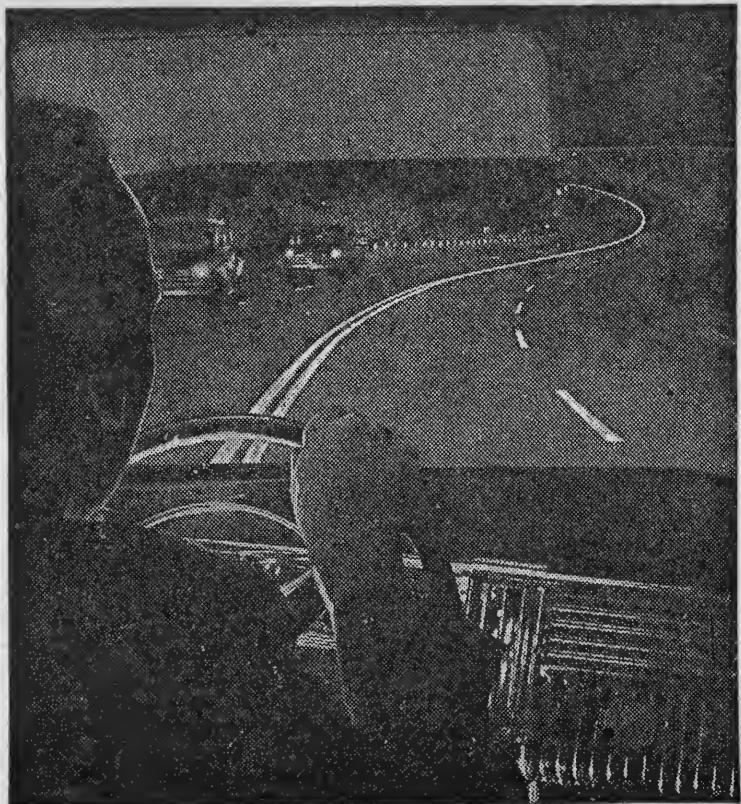
(Bee nahaz'áanii chidí bitiinjí binahaalyé niliinii baa hani'ígíi t'áá 'atkéé' dah naazh-jaa'go díkwíidi shíí naaltsoos nihá bikáá' 'ál-ya. 'Eí k'ad kwii t'a' náábikáá' dóó díí k'ad bee nihoolzhiiizh.)

'Atiin Nidajíiłchxqohhgóó.

T'áá háiida chidí bitiin chojoot'íí shíí t'áá

na'níle'ee 'ájíł'íjgo ha'át'éegi da 'atiin, doodaii' na'nízhoozh da jííłchxq'go t'áá hó hak'i néidoot'ih. 'Inda níléi chidítsoh ndaazgo 'oo-yééłgo ndi díí 'atiin ha'nínígíi bée 'atízhdoonliiłgo 'át'é. 'Eí bqago hééł 'ádaníldásígíi bee-haz'áanii bá hólóogo 'át'é. 'Áko níléi háadi da díí hééł 'ániłdáás bibeehaz'áanii ha'nínígíi biláahdi 'ajooyééłgo biniinaa 'atiin doodaii' na'nízhoozh da hazhó'ó 'ádaat'éhéé doo 'ákó-

(Continued on page 9)



'Atiin 'Atní'góó Da'ídzoóigíí

Chidí bitiin 'atní'góó da'ídzoóigíí bee 'ééhózin dóó bee t'áá yá'át'éeh. 'Áko ndi bił džinízingo hoł 'oolwołgo t'áá ba'át'e' hólqógo 'át'e díí 'atiin 'atní'góó da'ídzoóigíí. Jidizhniilgashgo t'áá 'áko 'azhnilyił. 'Ákwii bee ba'át'e' hólqógo 'át'e. 'Éí bąqgo bił danohsinggo t'áadoo nda'ótłqasí ha'ní. Bił dziniizjihgo t'áá 'áko 'atiin bits'á'jílbqas dóó t'óó kónizahá-

jí' da 'ajiiłhosh. Kodóó yá'át'éehgo ch'ínááho-nít'i'.

DON'T BE LULLED BY THE LINE

That long white line is one of your best protections when you are alert. However, it can put you to sleep if you are drowsy. It can hypnotize you if you watch it too closely, too long. One should stop for a rest every hour or so and avoid "highway hypnosis."

Adapted from information from Shell Oil Company.

(Continued from page 8)

jilaa dago t'áá hó bá ninázhdoottish. Héét 'áníldáás bibeehaz'áanii ha'nínígíí díí saad 'ałkéé' dah naazhjaa'ígíí hastá'áadah bee bi-k'e'eshchínígi bikáá'. Índa héét ndaazígíí hazhó'ó bee ha'deet'aahgo 'ałdó' t'áá bee ha-di'doot'áalgo 'át'e. Jó 'éí saad 'ałkéé' dah naazhjaa'ígíí naadiinígi 'ákót'éego bikáá'.

'Áko ndi nélí chidítsoh yee nda'ayéhígíí ła' t'óó nidaalnish, chidíigíí doo t'áá daabí da. 'Akódaat'éhígíí ha'át'éegi da díí kwii naal-tsoos bikáá' yisdzohígíí ła' yee 'ádihodiilt'i'go 'íiyisíí hachidí 'ílínii bił t'áá 'ájílah bá ni-názhdínoodah.

T'áá Na'níle'ee Na'abqasgi.

T'áá háiida t'áadoo le'é baa dahasti' danilíí shíí doo baa ntsídzíkeesgóó, doodai' t'óó hólá shíísh shik'ehdii dzinízingo, t'áá 'ádiláahhee ni'dziłbqasgo; t'áá na'níle'ee na'abqasjí bee 'ádihodizhdoolt'ih. 'Éí bąqhgági 'ádziidzaa nilj.

T'áadoo le'é bąqhgági 'áda'oollítlíi kwii tách'-go bízhi' 'ałkéé' yisdzohígíí ła' joodlqá'go, doodai' ła' jíiyáq'go da kodóó t'ahdii bik'ee kajoogáałgo, chidí joołbqas dooleelígíí 'éí ts'ídá doo beehaz'áq' da. Háadi da 'ákót'éego bee haho'deel'jí'go biniinaa hodi'dooltsók dóó bá ninázhdoottish. Táá 'ałkéé' yisdzoh ha'nínígíí 'éí (1) tó tsí'nida'iiláii lá, (2) 'azee' drugs deiłnínígíí tsí'nida'iiláii 'dó', 'índa (3) peyote deiłníigo hosh bineest'q' daatsí 'át'éhígíí 'ałdó'.

'Áadóó 'índa Indian jilíí shíí t'áá háiida díí kwii saad bikáá' daasdzoħígíí ła' doo 'ákwiibaa joogáałgó bee haho'deel'jí'go Wááshindoon bibeenahaz'áanii naaltsos bee si'ánígíí saad 'ałkéé' dah naazhjaa'ígíí Section 161.51, Title 25 wolyéego bee 'ak'e'ashchínígi bąqhg dah hoojił'a' nilj dooleel dóó t'áá 'éí bik'ehgo haa náhódóot'jíł.

(Continued on page 10)



Amelia Luna chose os her vocation, cafe monagement. She is on-th-job-training at the Chilocco Cafe. She attended the Special Navajo Program at Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Níha'áłchíní 'ashdla' nááhaijí' 'íhoo'aah wolyéii 'atah dayóta'ágíí náásgóó binaanish nilíjí dooleetíi ła' ádá ndeidiyiit'aah. Amelia Luna wolyéego kwii siznígíí da'adqá góne' na'anishígíí yiniiyé 'íhoo'aah Chilocco Indian School hoolyéedi.

(Continued from page 9)

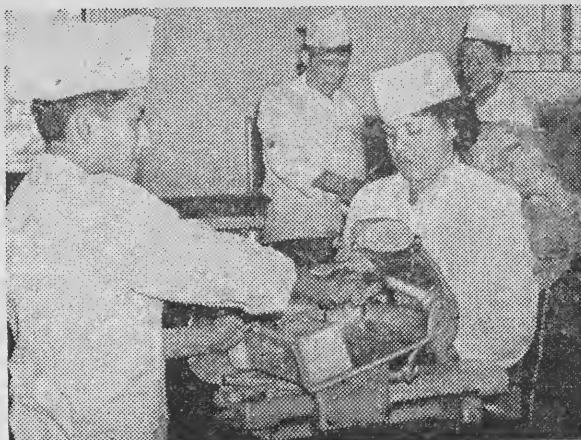
'Atiingó Dah Na'aztánígíí.

'Atiingó dah naaztánígíí ła' k'aa' bik'i naaztqá, 'índa ła' bik'i da'ashchíjigo dah naaztqá t'áadoo le'é yaa dah halni'go. 'Áko t'áá háiinda díí 'atiingó dah naaztánígíí hazhó'ó 'ádaat'ehéé ła' baa tiihjíiyáago t'áá ha'át'eeego da jííłchxq'go doodaii' bik'e'ashchínée da ɬahgo 'ájiilaago t'áá biniinaa 'ádihodizhdool-t'ih. Házálá 'éí baa tiihjíiyá, 'éí bee 'át'é.

'Áko 'eidíígíí bee haho'deel'íí'go, hwénálkáa'go da Wááshindoon bibeenahaz'áanii naaltsoos bee si'ánígíí saad 'ałkéé' dah naazhjaa'ii Section 161.51, Title 25 wolyéego bee 'ak'e'ashchínígíí bąqñ dah hojiił'a' nilíjí dooleeł dóó t'áá 'éí bik'ehgo haa náhódoot'ííł.

Doo 'ákwi' ajooníílgóó:

Díí kwii naaltsoos bee 'ádá nihodiit'aahii nilíjígo nihahastói yee lág da'aslı'ígií ła' bąqñ



Peter Tom Begay chose food preporotion os his vocation in the Special Navajo Program. He is being taught the operation of a slicing machine. He attended Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Peter Tom Begay ch'iyáán 'ál'íjí yiniiyé 'íhoo'aah. T'áadoo le'é bee ndahak'éhégií géeso daatsí 'át'é bee nijiik'éehgo bikáá'. Chilocco Indian School hoolyéedi 'át'é.

dah hojiił'a'go ha'át'eeegi da misdemeanor wolyéego doo 'ákwi' ajooníílgíí bee 'ádihodizhdool't'ih.

Indian jílí shíjí t'áá háiida díí 'atiin bibeenahaz'áanii nilíjígo Naabéehó bikéyah bikáá' na'aztiinii binahaalyéhígíí ła' bąqñ dah hojiił'a'go t'áá biniinaa haa náhódoot'ííł. 'Índa 'atiin Wááshindoon bíí nilíñii ndi t'áá 'ákót'eeego binahaalyé díí beehaz'áanii kwii bikáá' daasdzo'hígíí. 'Áko Indian jílí shíjí ha'át'eeegi da 'ákót'eeego ła' biniiyé niho'deedlóozgo t'áá Naabéehójí 'Aadahwiinít'íí góne' haa hwiidinóot'ííł. T'áá 'aaníí 'ájít'íí bee hwééhoozingo: (1) 'Ashdla' béeso dóó dego hodees'áago haa'í shíjí hach'í ch'idoot'áát. Jó 'ániłtsogo 'ájíít'íí-digíí t'éiyá böhölnííh. 'Áko ndi níléí t'ááláhádi neeznádiin béeso bilááhgóó 'éí doo há niho-doot'áát da; doodaii' (2) 'awáalya 'astíjigo ts'ídá yéego na'anishjí bee há nihoott'ággo 'éí tádiin jí dóó wóshdégé' t'áá haa'í da bik'é né nizhdoolnish, bilááhgóó 'éí doodaii' (3) 'awáalyají dóó 'ák'é nina'ílyéhígíí t'áá 'ahii' si'ággo bee há nihoott'aahgo 'ałdó' t'áá 'ákodonnííł, jó 'áko 'éí 'awáalya bíighah 'azhdoołeet dóó t'áá biláahjí' 'ák'é ninázh'doolyééł. 'Áko díí beenahaz'áanii kwii baa hani'ígií ła' k'ízhnítí'go doo t'áá 'át'é 'aheełt'eeego bik'é niná'iilyée da. ɬahgóó t'áá sahdii nályééh bá bik'i daasdzo.

Doo Indian jílí dago díí kwii bik'i daasdzo'hígíí ła' bąqñ dahojiił'a'go dó' Naabéehó bisiláoo t'áá ła' hwiidoołtsół. 'Áko ndi hoodzo

(Continued on page 11)

(Continued from page 10)

tł'óó'jí siláoo danilínii ḥa' yaa hodooltééł. 'Áají naaltsoos hwee niiltsoozgo 'índa t'áá tl'óó'jí 'aadahwiint'íjí góne' haa hwiidínóot'íjíl. **Baa 'Áháyáqgi.**

Naabehó bikáá'góó nda'aztiinígíí bibeéhaz'áanii kwii naaltsoos dabiká'ígíí Naabehó bisiláoo bílák'ee silá. Yaa 'ádahalyá dódoo doo 'ákwii 'ádayoolíílii yíká hada'asííd.

CONTROL OF TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROADS AND HIGHWAYS OF THE NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION

(Continued from March issue)

Liability for Damage to Highway or Structure

Persons using any highway or highway structure shall be liable for all damage to them. This also applies to moving anything weighing in excess of maximum weight. This also applies to Section 17 where movement of things is authorized by special permit provided in Section 20.

Sometimes a driver is not the owner of thing using road, but is operating with permission of owner. In this case owner and driver shall be jointly and severally liable for damage.

Reckless Driving

A person who drives carelessly and disregards safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving. This is a misdemeanor.

It is unlawful and punishable for persons to operate a vehicle while under the influence of: (1) intoxicating liquor; (2) drugs; and, or (3) peyote.

Any Indian violating the provisions of this section shall be prosecuted and punished as provided in Section 161.50, Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations.

Destruction and Defacement of Road Marker.

Persons shall not destroy, deface, or damage any road sign or highway marker on the Navajo Indian Reservation. This is malicious mischief and shall be subject to prosecution and punishment.

Any Indian violating the provisions of this Section shall be prosecuted and punished as provided under Section 161.51, Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations.

Penalties for Misdemeanor

It is a misdemeanor for any person to violate any of the provisions of this Resolution.

Any Indian violating the provisions of this Resolution on any road or highway of the Navajo Indian Reservation shall be subject to prosecution. This also applies to all under control of Bureau of Indian Affairs on Reservation. Person will be tried in the Navajo Court of Indian Offense. Upon conviction person will receive the following: (1) a fine of not less than five (5) dollars or more than one hundred (100) dollars; or (2) be sentenced to hard labor not to exceed thirty (30) days; or (3) be punished by both fine and imprisonment, except where otherwise provided for specific violations designated in this Resolution.

Any non-Indian, violating the provisions of this Resolution shall be arrested by the Navajo Police. They will then turn the person over to the proper officer of the State wherein the violation occurs. Person will then be tried under State laws.

Enforcement. The Navajo Police shall be responsible for the enforcement of all regulations, rules and controls as established herein.



How to make the home comfortable and attractive is taught in the Special Navajo Program. The girls are learning to paper a room. They attend Intermountain.

Héoghan góne' yá'áhoot'éehgo hasht'e hólzin bídahoo'aah níléí Intermountain hoolyéedi 'ólta'ádi. Kwii t'áadoo le'é bik'i nída'jiłtihgo bikáá'.



First year students are taught to observe traffic signs. The children attend the Special Navajo Program at Intermountain.

Bik'ehgo nda'ajeeh niljigo 'atiingóó dah naaztánígíí bídahojiil'aah Intermountain hoolyéego 'ólta'ádi. 'Áłchíní yázhí 'índa 'ólta'jíj 'ada-haaskaiígíí 'ádaat'í kwii naazinígíí.

Bá 'Ólta'í Bił Na'at'a'

Kin chidí bee ndaadzjigo bii' da'ólta'ágíí ḥa' nít'nil Kóhoot'éédáq' níléí 'Ooljéé' Tó hoolyéedi. 'Áádóó bá 'ólta'í ḥa' bá shóozt'e'. 'Áłchíní dó' ḥa'ts'áadah shóozt'e' t'áá 'ákwii keé-

(Continued on page 12)



This student is learning the parts of a tree. She attends Intermountain Indian School.

Tsin behét'óol ndaazt'i dóó nléí bilátahiji yee hadít'é nilínii bídahojuü'l'aahgo bikáá' kwii. Intermountain hoolyéedi da'ólt'a'ágíí ła' át'j.



Several science courses are taught at Fort Wingate Vocational High School. These boys and girls are doing their laboratory work.

T'áadoo le'é naalkaahgo binahiji' idahoo'aahígíí baa na'aldeehgo bikáá' kwii. Shash Bitoo hoolyéedi da'ólt'a'ágíí 'ádaat'j.

(Continued from page 11)

dahat'iinii. 'Éí 'ólt'a'go yíhai.

Bá 'ólt'a'í nilínii 'éí Charles Krumtum wólé. 'Áłchíní yázhí Indians danilínii nanishtingo t'áá hazhó'o bínéeshdli níí lá. Díí bá 'ólt'a'í nilínígíí chidí naat'a'í bee hólóqo lá. 'Áko nléí naanish bita' náhoot'aahgo t'áá háájí da bił ní'dít'ah, nléí Phoenix hoolyéé góyaa da. 'Ool-jéé' Tó naalyéhé bá hooghaní t'áá kót'éégoo chidí naat'a'í nídanidaahgo bá haz'á. 'Aádóó bił náá'diit'ah dóó t'áá 'ákwii ninhádááh.

TEACHER AN AIRPLANE PILOT
Children at the Ojato, Utah trailer school have a

teacher who is a pilot. He is Charles Krumtum. His school was started this year. It enrolls eleven students.

Mr. Krumtum has his own airplane. He flies it from Ojato to Phoenix, Arizona and other places. The airplane takes off and lands near Stokes Carson's Ojato Trading Post.

Naashgalí Dine'é

Naashgalí dine'é wolyéego Be'eldíla Sinil-dóó shádi'áhjigo kéédahat'í neeznádiin dóó bi'qá hastádiindi daatsí tsin sitqagi. Díí Naashgalí ha'nínigíí Fort Stanton hoolyéego kin sinilí nahós'a'gi kéyah yaa saad dahólóqo lá. 'Álk'idqá' díí nihikéyah n't'éé' bilagáana nihigha deideest'q daaní lá. Bilagáana ła' 'ádaaníigo t'áá ká hanii haa nídeet'qago da ts'íigo chodajoot'íj dooleet daaní. 'Éí 'ákot'éego naaltsoos 'aseezí dabik'ággí ła' bee nidanideeh lá. Nihikéyah lá baa 'ádahwiilyá ni daaní lá. Nihikéyah doo dazhdínóol'íj da, nihijigo nihikéyah bikáá' 'ayóó 'ádahonóolin daaní. Hójí 'aaní ła' kéyah doo baa 'ádahojil-yáq da daaní lá. Wááshindoongóó biniiyé 'adeesdee'go. díí kéyah baa saad hólónígíí 'áadi bééhodoozíj hodoo'niid lá.

APACHES CHALLENGE NON INDIAN USE OF RANGE AREA

The Mescalero Apaches do not believe that the non-Indians can use the rangeland any better than they can. They are trying to get land around Fort Stanton, New Mexico. They say it once belonged to them. Stories in some of the newspapers said the Apaches could not use it well. The Apaches say for them to compare the way they use their land with other lands around them. Tribesmen will go to Washington soon to decide about this problem.

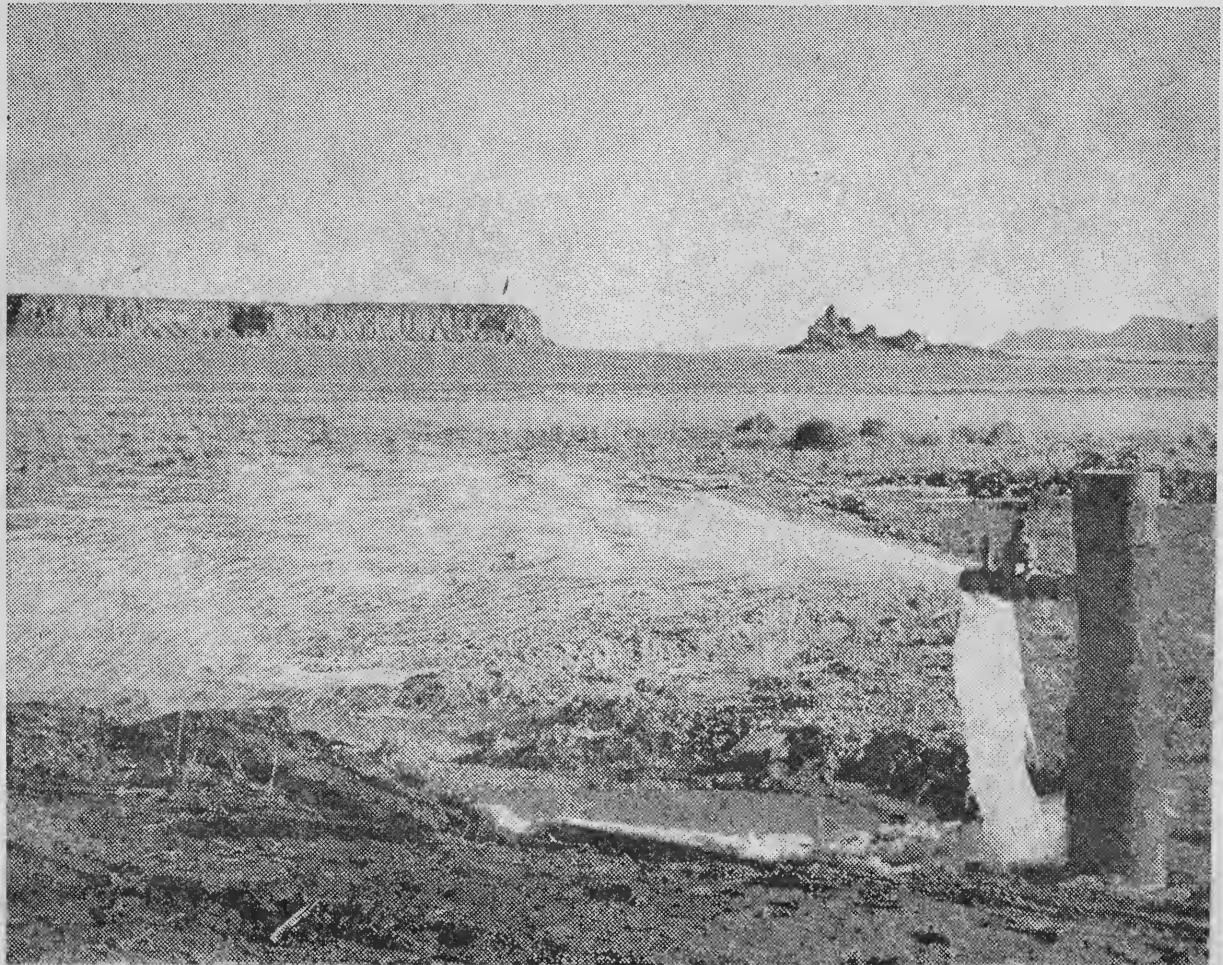
Tónaneesdizídi Nida'anish Dooleet

T'áadoo le'é, béésh da 'ádaat'éii, kéeyi'di dahólónii yindaalnishígíí ła' yee da'ahótá' yee dah deiikáahgo 'átié. 'Ákot'éego Atomic Energy Commission dóó Rare Metal Corporation of America wolyéego naghái El Paso hoolyéhéjí ła' yee dah yikah lá. 'Éidiígíí 'ádaaníigo Tónaneesdizí nahós'a'jí ɬeetso hadaagé-díigíí t'áá Tónaneesdizígi bqgh hasht'e daalne' dooleet daaníigo yindaha'áá lá. Díí yíhai dóó dqají' ch'ééholzhiihgo 'altsó biniiyé hasht'e hodidoonííl daaní lá.

URANIUM ORE PLANT AT TUBA CITY

The Atomic Energy Commission and the Rare Metal Corporation of America of El Paso, Texas will soon operate a uranium ore processing plant at Tuba City, Arizona. The plant is to be completed in April 1956. It will process ore mined in the area around Cameron.

The wings of the hummingbird beats 4,500 times a minute.



This is an artesian well located near Table Mesa near Shiprock, New Mexico. It flows 45 gallons per minute. Plans are underway for developing this area, since water has been found.

Kwii tó hááljigo biká'ágíí Naat'áanii Nééz hoolyéhédoo shádi'áahjigo chidí bitiinígíí nléí bis dah 'azkáqgo biiúghahgóó ch'é'etiinéé nahós'a'gi 'át'éé lá. Díí kwii nahós'a'gi tó t'áá hólóqgo 'át'éé lá ɬeeyi'di. 'Áko kwii kéyah t'áá daada honíltsoogo bikáá' hasht'e dahodoolniíł ha'níigo baa kwii-nít'ií lá k'ad.

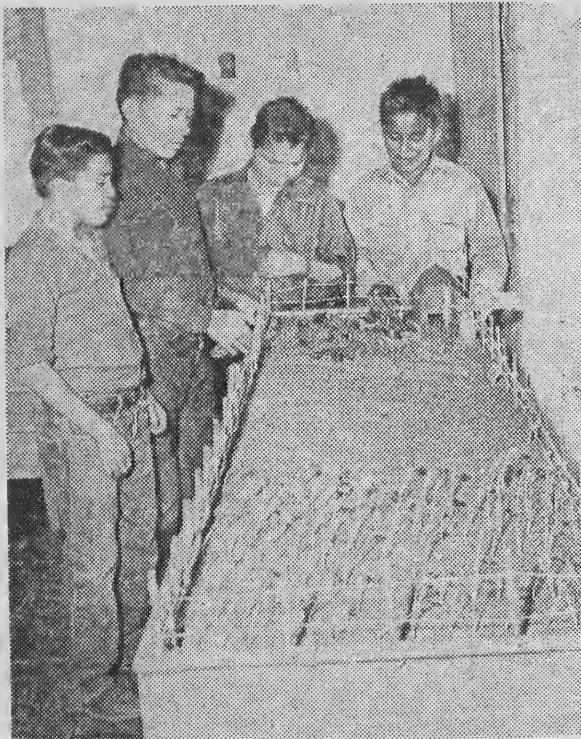
Indian Bikéyah 'A'ii'níilgi

Bikági Yishtlizhii ha'nínígíí kéyah dayó-tq'ii ha'át'éegi da ts'ídá t'áá 'iyisíí biniiyéii hólóqgo ɬa' 'a'ít'aahgo t'áá daats'i 'as'ahgóo 'a'ii'níil dooleel bik'é ni'iilyéego ha'níigo na'a'ahdi naaltsoos bee niiltsoozgo baa hwiinist'jjd. Nt'ée'go bee lá 'azljj' lá 'éidi. Wáashindoondi 'Aléqjj' Dah Sidáhígíí t'éiyá t'ahdii doo bízhi' yikáá' iiléeh da lá. T'áá 'altsogo bee lá da'azljj'go 'éí kéyah nléí naadiin 'ashdla' nááhaijj' 'a'ii'níil dooleel bik'é ni'iilyéego. 'Áadi 'índa 'anáá'ít'aahgo naaltsoosígíí t'óó 'ániidí 'ánídaalne' dooleel. Biniiyé kéyah 'a'doot'áatii daashjj' néelq'go 'át'é. Diné kéédahat'íinii t'áá ha'át'éhégo da chodayooł'jj dooleelgo biniiyé 'a'doot'áatii, 'éé' neishoodii da, 'ólta' da, bikáá' k'éé'dilééh dooleel biniiyégo da, 'índa t'áadoo le'é

bèe nát'áq' 'aná'ótdeełigi 'ádaat'éii ɬa' bikáá' hólóqgo bindoonish ha'níigo da biniiyé kéyah 'a'doot'áat. Na'aldloosh bikáá, naalyée dooleel biniiyégo 'éí neeznáá nááhai t'áá 'ádijj' beehaz'q. 'Áadóó t'áá 'áko naaltsoos bee 'aha'deet'q nilíinii 'ániidí 'ánáálnííł. Naaltsoos doo 'ániidí 'ánídoonlííł da hodoo'niidgo shíj' ałdó' doo 'ániidí 'ánídoonlííł da.

CONGRESS GIVES APPROVAL TO INDIAN LAND-LEASE MEASURE

Congress has approved a bill authorizing long-term leases for a variety of purposes on the Indian reservations. It is ready for the President's approval. If finally approved, with approval of the Interior Secretary, leases can be granted up to 25 years, with renewal privileges. The list of purposes for which leases may be granted are public, religious, educational, recreational, or development of farming and natural resource projects. Grazing leases are limited for 10 years and may or may not be renewed.



These non-English speaking beginners attend the Special Navajo Program at Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona. Mrs. Blossom is their teacher. They have made a model form. Left to right: Benny Bennet (Chinle); Henry Platero (Chinle); Raymond Tsipi (Klagetoh); and Donald Peno (Crownpoint).

Kéyah be'elyaa dóó t'áadoo le'é bikáá' k'éé-dadilyéehii dóó na'aldloosh 'ádaat'éii da be-da'alyaago bee na'nitiníí dazhnít'íjgo bikáá' kwii. Díí 'ashiiké yazhí kóhoot'éédqá' 'ániid 'ólta'ji' 'atah yíkaigo 'ádaat'í Phoenix Indian School hoolyéedi. Mrs. Blossom wolyé yá da-óltá'go yíhai 'íidqá'.

Yá'át'éeh Hoot'áat Yee 'Aláhidíízíinii

Nléí 'adahwiis'áágóó hast'óí, 'índa sáanii da, Indians danilínii háí lá ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí yá'át'éehgo nahat'á yee 'ásizíjgo yíhai ha'níigo biniiyé náhoot'aah. 'Adahwiis'áágóó Indians bidine'é yá naazíinii 'ákót'éego yaa nínádaat'íjh. 'Áadi 'índa tā' nídiiltéeh. 1954-1955 wolyéego yihahííí biyi'nihinant'aí nilínii 'éí Napoleon B. Johnson hodoo'niid lá. Cherokee dine'é ha'nínigíí 'atah nilí díí hastiin dóó Oklahoma wolyéego hahoodzo biyi'jí Supreme Court wolyéego bidziilgo 'aadahwii-nít'íj góne' 'ánihwii'aahii nilí k'ad. 'Éí bik'i ho-diinii' lá. Kónáhooht'éhé shíj háí nááná dooleeł.

OUTSTANDING INDIAN FOR 1954-55

Napolean B. Johnson, Chief Justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, was named the outstanding Indian for 1954-55. He is a Cherokee. The award was based on nominations by various tribal councils.



The Navajo Tribal Bond marched in the parade for Fort Wingate Homecoming. The parade was held in Gollup.

Kohoot'éédqá' Shash Bitoodi jooł bee nídash-diine'go 'átsé Na'nízhoozhígóó dii'nééł ha-níigo 'éí 'ákódzaa dóó Na'nízhoozhígí kintaa 'azná. Naabehó bee wójíigo dilní yee ndaa-néhígíí 'íidqá' 'atah. 'Éí kwii yikahgo bikáá'.

Áada 'Áháyáqági

Oklahoma wolyéego hahoodzooígíí biyi'jí Indians keédahat'ínií bitahgóó 'ats'íís baa 'áháyáqági t'áá yéego bá náás kól'íjgo 'át'é. Wááshindoon béeso tā yiniiyé yisnilgo k'ad 'áají 'ákót'éego bee 'oonish. 'Át'ahádóó shíí díí t'áá hazhó'ó t'áá bilagáanají 'át'éhégí 'át'éego keédahat'íj dooleeł. Jó bilagáanají 'éí t'áadoo le'é t'áá 'alsto yee 'áada 'ádhahalyáqágo k'ad díí jéí 'ádijíh da daolyéii doo ts'ídá bił báháni' da. Daashíj náhoot'íjhígí 'índa 'ákót'éego baa ch'ídahwiit'aah. 'Áko Indians dóó bilagáana bił 'ahqah sinilgo Indians jí tseebíidi 'alááh 'ánánéelqá'go díí bqah dah daho-yooł'aał. 'Índa t'ah 'awéé danilíjgo daniné-hígíí dó' t'áá 'ákónáánát'é. Bilagáanají doo hózhó 'ákót'éego baa hani' da. Indians danilínii 'éí 'ashldadi 'alááh 'ánánéelqá'go 'ákót'éego bihidínídéehgo baa hani'. 'Azee'ííl'íni Dr. Grady Mathews wolyé 'ákót'éego yaa hal-ni'. Oklahoma wolyéego hahoodzozí 'Ats'íís Baa 'Aháyáq haz'qági bi'oonishígí yinant'aí nilíjgo 'ólyéé lá díí Dr. Grady Mathews ha'níngíí.

INDIAN HEALTH ADVANCES SEEN

Dr. Grady Mathews, Oklahoma State Health Director, says that Indian health will soon be as good as that of the white people. Federal money will be used to give more services to the Indians. The tuberculosis death rate in Oklahoma is eight times as many for the Indians as for whites. The maternal death rate is five times as great.



Dinner time at the Dennebito Trailer School. Food is prepared in kitchen and eaten in classroom. Paper plates and cups are used in trailer school. There are not facilities to wash dishes properly. Mr. Frederick L. Sipe is the Principal-Teacher.

'Atní'ní'qago 'átlchíní da'ólt'a'ágíí 'ada'niiyáq' t'áá da'jólt'a' góne'. Naaltsoos bee 'adláni dóó teets'aa' bida'alyaa yígíí bii' nída'jidíjh. 'Áltsó bii' nída'jidíjhgo t'óó 'adahidilk'qáh. Háálá teets'aa' bii' da'oodqá'ii hazhó'ó táadadoogisgi bá áhádin. Dennebito Trailer School hoólyéego ólt'a'agi 'át'é. Mr. Frederick L. Sipe wolyé bá 'ólt'a'i.

'Awáalya Biniiyé Béeso Ła' Wókeed

'Awáalya Ła' nihee dahólqó ndi t'áá 'íiyisii doo sih da daaníí lá Na'nízhoozhídóó. 'Awáalyaaí dízdiin dóó bi'qq díjí t'áá 'ákódígo bíhóó-ghah nt'éé'go t'áá Yiská Damíigo ná'oodleet bik'eh 'adláanii táadi 'ákónánéelqá'go yah 'anídabi'di'nił daaníí lá. 'Áko 'awáalya Ła' 'ánáánalyaago 'éí yá'át'éeh dooleet daaníigo Yootóójí hahoodzooígíí bibeeso Ła' nihich'íi ch'ídínóodahgo bik'íijí ha'át'éego da 'ádeit'íj dooleet daaníí lá. 'Awáalya náádooleełígíí béeoso tádiindi mííl bíighahgo bik'é nídoolts'íł jiní. T'áá 'át'é hashtł'ish tsé nádleehé ha'ní-nígíí bee nídoolts'íł dóó 'awáalyaaí náhás-t'éediń bidoogah dooleet jiní.

GALLUP TO REQUEST FUNDS FOR CENTER

Gallup will try to get some state funds for a detention center. The present new jail is supposed to hold 44. It has three times that many in it on weekends. The detention center would cost \$30,000. It would be of concrete and hold about 90 prisoners.

The horned toad can shoot blood out of the corner of its eyes.

Kéyah Binant'aí 'Akéédéé'igíí

Nléí ha'a'aahdi kéyah binant'aí ha'níigo dah sidáhígíí Dauglas McKay wolyé. Yíł ndilt'eego t'áá bikéé' góne' náánásdzínígíí 'éí Orme Lewis wolyéé nt'éé'. Jó nt'éé 'éí t'óó nahjí' hanádzáá lá shíjídáq'. Phoenix hoolyéedi nádzáago 'áadi gha'diit'aahii náánidlíjí lá k'ad. T'áá hazhó'ó yá'átéehgo shíká 'análwo'go bił ndinisht'éé nt'éé' níí lá Douglas McKay.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF INTERIOR RESIGNS

Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior has resigned. He will return to his home in Phoenix. He will go back to private law practice. Secretary of Interior McKay said he had been a good leader the two and one-half years he was Asissistant Secretary.

Ha'át'éegi da 'ayęezhii nijiilniihgo hazhó'ó jiníł'íjgo yá'át'ééh. 'Ayęezhii t'áá shiidqá'dii sinilií iíshjáq diłkógh dóó t'áá bíyó bízdílid təh jiní. 'Adaaniidígíí 'éí t'áá bíyó dadich'íízh dóó doo bízdílid da təh.

Old eggs are smooth and shiny. Fresh eggs are chalky and rough in appearance.



One of the Sherman entertainers tries on an oxygen mask. The masks are used by pilots when they get high in the air.
(Official U.S.A.F. Photo)

Sherman hoolyéedi da'ólt'a'ágíí 'ádaat'í kwii naazinígíí. Nléí siláoo bichidí naat'aí nídanidaahádi hootaa 'aldeehgo bik'i nii'nil lá. Hatsuuts'iin bqgh si'qago biká'ágíí 'éí bee ní'didzhígíí 'át'é nléí yót'aahdi chidí naat'aí bee na'adáago.

'Idaho'aahgi

Shell Oil Company wolyéego yee dah yikahii náásgóó 'ihoo'aah nílinii béeso t'a' yá ninádei'niłgo 'át'é. Díí k'ad 1955-56 wolyéego 'ólt'a' baa nááhoolzhiizhígíí béeso táadi neez-nádiin dóó bi'qq 'ashdladiindi míil biiaghahgo bá sinil lá k'ad. Jó 'éí 'ihoo'aají t'éiyá choidoor'jijgo biniiyé bits'á'níl lá.

AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION

The Shell Oil Company will give \$350,000 as direct aid to higher education in 1955-56. This money will

be used to educate scientist. It will also be used in development of research in 41 colleges and universities.

Nléí 'adahwiis'áágóó ha'át'éegi da nidaanishgo ni'iilyéhígíí beehaz'áanii t'a' bá hólóogo 'át'é. 'Áko naanish doo bee lídaho' dicháazh da. 'Ahéé'iilkeedígíí k'ehgo wólta' go hastqáq yáál bee haz'qq nít'éé'. Nléí ha'a-aahdi baa hwiinist'jjdgo k'ad t'áatlá'í béesogo 'ahéé'iilkeedgo bee haz'qago 'ályaa lá.

The House and Senate has voted to raise the minimum wage from 75 cents to a dollar an hour.